## ANNA CARTER,

I was walking in Chestnut street to the great mining camp on the carbonates. I had been crowded by the dense throng from the sidewalk into the street. A galloping horse was jorked back on his haunches by my side. An active figure sprang from the saddle, and before me stood Henry Watson, with outstretched hand. Clasping palms, we gazed at each other for an instant. Then he said, "I am very glad to see you. This is not a place to greet each other after thirteen years' separation. I am at the Occidental Hotel. I will wait for you there this evening." The pressure of our hands tightened for an instant. He leaped on his horse, I saw the spurs struck into the animal's side, and, with a great leap, the horse bounded up the hill on a gallop.

That evening we dired together. The moniover, Watson suggested that we should walk. Putting on our overcoats, we stepped into the stream of pushing struggling men that moved past the hotel doors. We walked slowly notil we came to a cross street that led to the hills where the refres are. Turning into it, we walked briskly up the mountain slope toward the pine for-In the edge of the timber we seated our seives on a failen tree and talked far into the

To the west the snowy crost of the Third Range glistened in the light of a growing Ortober moon. There was a dark horizontal line, drawn by the hand of nature, on the deeply channelled flanks of the mighty range, that marked the limit-the deadly breath of the Arctic winds-set to the engroushment of the hardy mountain pines. Eastward the Second Range boomed gloomily against the horizon. The glare of many flaming furnaces failed to relieve the darkness in the valley below us. There was a glimmer of lights in the caffon where the great mining camp lay. Mingling with the sad sighing of the gently waving pinboughs, but as sharply separated and defined chords in music, was the distant, subdued hum of early revellers who thronged the narrowstreets of the town far below. There had been a great "find" that day, and the camp was wild with excitement. The sighing of the pines depressed me, I said so to Watson, and he rose instantly, saying. "Let us go to the hotel." We walked down the mountain side, picking our way carefully through the opens where the forest had been siain to satisfy the ever-grow-ing demand of the mines for timber. A veil of light clouds had been drawn across the sky. Another, and far thicker one, was rap idly pushing up from behind the Third Range, and threatened to decrive us of faint light the moon still afforded. We were among the miners. The sounds produced by the clang of plunger pumps; the creaking of hoisting machinery; the gurgling of water; the sharp tinkle of bells hanging in engine rooms, as they rang in answer to pit men pulling cords far down in the earth, were all about us. The moon was hidden by the second voil. It was vory dark and chilly on the side of the high mountain. We passed beyond the active mines. We missed our Sharply rang the challenge, "Who comes there?" from a sentinel who lurked invisible in a tiny redoubt thrown up to detend the ownership of a disputed mine. " Drop behind a stump," Watson whispered to me as he disappeared from my side. The click, click of a rifle cocked sounded ominously. Again the voice rang out sharply, angrily, "Who comes there?" I also dropped behind a stump. I could hear the quick breathing of my comrade. and was surprised at his apparent nervous-He knew the invisible sentinel could not possibly see the sights of his rifle, much less see us. Silently we lay on the earth for a few minutes. Then for the third time the challenge, slightly varied, was sternly repeated. Who lies there? Answer, or I will fire." In stantly my comrade answered, "Henry Watson

and a friend. Don't shoot, Fred Haskell." There was a slight pause, then in an eager. pleased voice, the sentinel said: "Is it you. Watson? Come to me." We rose up and walked to the redoubt. There was a shaking of hands through a little embrasure. Then the sentinel said: "You are cold, of course, I will not detain you here talking. You have missed the trail. Keep more to the right and you will soon come to it. Go to the Tennessee Rooms and wait for me. I will be off duty a little after midnight, and will join you there," We found the trail, and were soon in Leadville's great gambling rooms. Securing chairs, we draw them to a window. My comrade was still nervous, and apparently occupied with painful thoughts. I beckoned to a waiter, and ordered some whiskey and cigars. We drank the liquor, and when our cigars were clowing Watson said, laying his hand lovingly on my shoulder: "We were boys together playing in the streets of a city by the Hudson. We were soldiers together, serving on the same piece of artillery, and after the war we worked together in the coal mines of Pennsylvania for our daily bread." He ceased talking for an instant, then musingly remarked: "I do not believe that a man ever forms a real friendship for another man after he is mirry years old. I have many friends in the Rocky Mountains. but I do not feel toward them as I do toward you and Fred Haskell. Meeting you two has brought back to me, vividly, the memories of the sweetest and the bitterest days of my life." Drawing his chair nearer to mine as though in need of aid or sympathy, he, in a low voice, told

me of his life. "You remember that I left the Sandy Run coal mines, where we worked together, because I saw the spectres of the Welsh miners who were killed in the gangway by the explosion of gas, and went into the anthracite regions. I was refused work at the first mine I stopped at. and I decided to walk over the mountains to another mine. I started on my journey through the woods early in the morning. briskly. I was at the summit of the divide by noon. I saw a column of smoke rising from the valley, several miles to the south of where I was standing, and I knew it marked the location of the mine. Resuming my walk, I descended the rugged timber-stad mountain flanks obliquely. After walking a few hours I came to an irregular cottage, made by standing oak slabs, with the rough bark on them, upright in the lean rocky soil, in a small enclosure. The cottage and surcounding fence were covered with vines, bright with many flowers. A well-beaten path led from the house to a huge moss-grown short distance to one side. Directly beneath, in the valley, stood the plant of a great mine, Clustered around the mine buildings were irregular rows of shabby bouses, that I well knew were foul with smore and coal dust. A railroad terminated at the breaker in a couple of tracks and a huge Y. I beard the volce of a man singing an old English balled. I turned to the quarter the voice came from, and saw a nath. She had a water bucket in her hand. A desire to board at the house made of sinbs took possession of me. I grew thirsty, also, Rising, I shouldered my sack of tools and walked rapidly to the reck. The woman lid not see me until I was within ten feet of her. To my surinstead of sceing the ignorant daughter of an Irish miner, I saw young and handsome woman who had an intelligent face. I was no longer fairsty. I spoke respectfully to her, asking the name of the mine below us. There was a quick ok of siarm in her line eyes as and looked at e canyas sack that I had carefully on the rock She raised her eyes to my face when she heard my question, and answered me pleasantly. But re was a troubled, anxious look on the fair tace that I could not understand. Her eyes turned from me directly, and, apparently unable to resist the fascination of the sade, rest-i steadily on it. The votce of the girl diagram. me. Seating myself by the spring. I endeavored to draw her into conversation to have the pleasure of hearing her voice. Something had alarmed her. She was nervous and timid, and again and again turned her eves from my face to the canvas bag lying on the moss grown rock,

board at the little house where the handsome girl went, and so be free from the life in the dirty houses, and the vile surroun tings of the mining town below me. The afternoon was warm, the air pure, the leaves of the trees were frowsily rustling, and I slopt. I was awakened by a light hand laid on my shoulder. The girl stood at the side. She said anxiously: 'Who are you? What are you doing here? What is concealed in that each?" I told her my name. that I was a miner searching for work, and that my tools were in the bag. It was evident that she did not believe me. I opened the sack and emptied the tools on the ground. As the alarmed, doubtful expression faded from her face, I asked her name. 'Anna Carter,'she replied. Then I asked if I could get board at her father's house. Quickly she looked at me. Her eyes filed with tears as she repiled: 'I have no father. He is dead.' After an instant's pause she added, 'The Molly Maguires killed him.' She would ask her mother if I might board with thom, adding frankly that they were very poor, and the money I paid for my board would be a great help to them. She siso said that she had feared I was an agent of the Molly Maguires sent to blow them up with nitro-giverine. The poor girl had thought my sack was full of cartridges, because I pandled it carefully. We went to the house, Her mother was a thin, wan woman of about forty-five, evidently greatly shaken. She sat n a low armehair by an open window. Her thin hands were crossed in her lap. Her hair was gray. There was an absent, far-away expression in her eyes and on her face. She impressed me as one patiently waiting for the coming of death. She listened to my roquest, and, turning to her daughter, said. He can live with us if you de-sire it. Anna. With a pleased look the girl said she thought it best, and showed me a little room that she said was to be mine. Not doubting that I could get work, I paid Anna two months' board in advance, and, promising to be back by dark, went down to the superintendent's office in the village. To my great astonshment, he told me the mine was full-handed. I knew he fied. I walked up the dingy streets wondering what I had better do. Dropping into a saloon, I met Fred Haskeil. He was an Andersonville prison comrade of mine. Our greeting over, I stated my case to him. He said he was working in the mine, and in sore need of a comrade. Hastily drinking a mug of ale

of a comrade. Hastly drinking a mug of ale he had in his hand, he took my arm and we walked out into the street.

The superminident, I replied. Bless your innocent near, you are not in the Broad Top region nor at Plustorgh. We mained differently here. You must see the man who is supposed to be at the head of the Mony Magnires of this district. He alone can employ you. The mine manager cannot, dare not, give you work. I will arrange matters for you. Passing through a few short dirty streets, we came to a dincy shoon, in tront of which a huge green with arrange matters for you. Passing through a few short dirty streets, we came to a dingy saioon, in front of which a bure green harp, freship painted, swing creaking on its singes. A low murnur of hand youese came floating out. A strong smell of alcohol pervaded the air in front of the oben door. Entering, I saw a throng of I rish inhers. All were smoking and drinking. The voices maintiful history was the filed and empty classes were sot down on har of tables. Fierce glances were sot down on har of tables. Fierce glances were sot down on har of tables. Fierce glances were sot down on har of tables. Fierce glances were sot down on har of tables. Fierce glances were sot down on har of tables. Fierce glances were sot down on har of tables. The bar and asked if Mr. bonavan was in. The barkenger surfly replied that he was in the back room. We knocked on the door. A sharp voice bale us enter. Before a coal free sat a thin-featured, black-syed, light-naired frishman, who arose and greeted Haskell study. He was tab, and his face was remarkable for the great broadth of the jaws and the heavy superfers of the can. I was introduced, and Haskell stated my case brieff. He said he wanted ine for a courrade, and significantly added that I was to board with Mr. Carter, and that she was in great need of money. Gravely Mr. Bonavan replied: Mr. Watson, you may venture to work with Mr. Haskell. I will see the underground boss, and, as he is a friend of mine. I think he will consent, and add your name to the tay roll. I took leave of my triend, and walked up the mountain to the stab house.

That evening the girt told me the story of ler family. Her mother was the daughter of an England. She married a mine manager. Her father has a dispute with the Miners' Union, and when A ina was hine years old was torest to leave kagando. The was the daughter of an England.

England. She married a mine manager, her father has a dispute with the Miners Union, and when hatta was nine years old was forced to leave Lagrand. They came to the anthracteregions of Fennsylvania, and the father obtained employment as the superintendent of the mine in the valley. The Englishman defled the Molly Maguires when they organized. He was snot dead as he sat at the supper table one night two years before. The family had saved little, and when the luneral expenses were paid there were but a few bundred dollars left for the whiley. This money had been expended in building the sint house. There was a brother nine years old, born in this country, named Willie. He tended a door in the mine. The family lived on his scently wages and fowis that Anna raised and on vegetables grown in the garden.

I worked steadily in the mine. Slowly I grew to love Anna. Early in the morning and in the evening see worsed in the garden. Saturday evening see worsed in the garden. Saturday afternoons and Sundays, the interest holidays, were spent by us on the mountains in the unbroken torests. White generally accompanied us on these pleasure excursions. We fished for front in little mountain streams, and after the first frosts we gathered nuis for use during the winter. Once we saw a deer, it was the happiest period of my life. Two years teased. Anno's toution looked on me as an elder son. I had been appointed to fuse charge of the miners engaged in withdriwing the piliars of an estimated on the successful completion of this work. Then noy future would be secure. I should be in mine manager in a few years. So confident was 1 of success that Anna and I arranged to be married on her birthday in the country fall. The appointment to oversee the withdrawing of the piliars was actually my roin. Of course I for our with some of the miners who were robbing the near-by pillars before the distant once had been out out, and they compained to the Molly Maguires. The society Jemanded my discharge from the manager. He promptly compiled with the demand. I went at once to Pongean and asked him if it was the intention of the Molly Maguires to drive me from the mining or a form in the manager mean more minerally we had a stormy tick and care my cread there. We had a stormy interview. Finally he suggested that I apply to the manager next morning for a room. Sternoons and Sundays, the miners' holidays, a stormy interview. Finally he sug-at I apply to the manager next morn-

Watson sat silently in his chair for an in-Watson sat silently in his chair for an in-stant. Then calling for fresh eigars, we ittiom. He mused for a few minutes, and then salid. Increalisates it may seem to you, I trusted that down after having cowed him. I ap-pised for a room the next morning, and had one treetly off the main gangway assumed to me. Frest Husselt had almost line-hed working out an old room further down the gangway. When he finished he was to join me. Until that time

freet flacked had minest flushed working out in old room further down the gangway. When he flushed he was to you use. Until that time I was to work alone. Until was then II years old, and from a doorseeper had case to be a mile friver. He drove on the main gangway. He asked young to the new county cars.

On any shoring after my trouble was Donovan I wasked to the entrance of my room with a bundle of press and dries that I wengel to can to the big samith shop. I intended to wast util. While possed and ask him to take those to the shop for me standing waiting within the entrance of my room, I look my adop from my head and murg go on the wall. Then bearing against the boal, I wengel down the gangway. For down the great anderground avenue I thought I saw the same and marked a figure gaiding scanning one of my well and miner to imber. I lost sight our maneautily, and summer to myself at seeing one of my well-and animated a figure gaiding scanning one of my well-and animated an animated and dim in the gloom final count see it only ov straining my eyes, fifth and out among the timbers then spring agaity on the rounded and waits cantonisty, against a page of the my animate of my own, I respect that I had been condemned by the Mong Magaires, and that the figure I saw was their executioner coming to kin me. I steeped back to my lamp, thew it out, and grapping a treat of single in well-animated and waited in the first set of timbers at the entrance of reviews and waited, it earned an actional myself behind the first set of timbers at the entrance of reviews and waited, it earned an actional myself behind the first set of timbers at the entrance of reviews and waited, it earned the shadows form seep agailty across the armyway. Again I look the religion of the page of the same deating to the own in the case it did not come religing down the case it did not come religing down in a second deating came flating to the own in the case it deating and the second down in the case it deating to the condition in the case of deating t onte the same, or wealtreath to the surface of the same and report that I mad set the works. I would have been much read before I limit a change to escape. My only salvation was to all the man fursing behind the timers below me. The thunder of the ears the timeers below e.s. The thunder of the ears was a new Santhing in the good of the earth and the earth of t

room, as he passed it. His eyes alone betrayed that they had seen me. These states room as he passed it. His eyes alone betrayed that they had seen me. They flew wide open, then almost closed, and he passed on, not having missed a step. I saw him they had he can be determined to the head of he could not know that my resent trouble was, he knew I had urgent need of help. Greatly relieved, I stepped behind the post and watched for the readjearance of the post and a curve. One by your their lights disappeared, and the grimpavenue was descried and stient. The faint, venow, steatly flames of the widely separated permanent lamps only served to reveal the intense blackness of the passage way. With strained eyes I strove to benefit the gloom. Soon I saw the spectre-like flaure filed out from behind the timbers and stand for an instant irresolutely between the iron raids, supparently examining the avenue to see if it were underspied. Satisfied that it was described, the flaure, bending low, came slewly toward me. To my horror, I saw a second flaure come steathily out and follow the first. The second moved faster than the first, and gained quickly on it. The first flaure stopped to listen. Instantly the second disappeared. The duit reports of distant binsing maste the heavy smoke-haden air quiver, and the first flaure vanished telore the air censed vibrating. The play of the two flaures began to wear on me. I had believed they were spectres. I grew desperate and waited greenily for their reappearance and approach. Out stepped the first one, I decided to rush on him as soon as he was within eight or ten yants of me and crush him before the other came up. From behind the timbers the second flaure weeped and gilded inter the first. The leader stopped to them readed that the second flaure was junt. hind the limbers the second figure emerged and gride latter the first. The leader stopped to listen. Again the hindermost disappeared. I then reached that the second figure was burning the first, who was hunting me. From that moment I knew that Willie had slipped into fluskeit's room as he passed it and told him of seeing me standing at the entrance of my room, and knew the second figure was haskell. I knew, too, that the slayer was to be sain, that death lurked close behind him, and I waited with also have willed noiselessly on coming pearer and nearer to me and to each other. The air grew heavy and foul with the smoke of the schooled powder, almost veiling the figures from my view. Now I could see a part of an arm or leg; then the heat of the first would be visite, and only the body and arms of the second; then as the smoke floated by, the whole of their forms would be indistinctly seen. At last the first figure stood motionless in front of my room, peering into the interestable binkness tax lagure stood motionless in front of my room, peering into the interestable binkness tax. figure stood motionless in front of my room, poering into the impenetable bin-kness that was before him like a wall. I raised my sharp nick and leaned forward to strike him dead. I was just about to deliver the blow when binskell notselessly came behind him. I stayed my hand to bet Haskell have the satisfaction of sinking a pick to the eye in the assessin's brain. There was a whis in the air, a sharp blow, and an indistinct heap of something lying on the tramway.

There was a whigh in the air, a sharp blow, and an indistinct heap of something lying on the trainway.

Are you there Watson? In a whisper, 'Yes,' Help me with him. We will bury him in your goof. We dragged him in and burled him deep. Then, putting in a too shot, we knocked lifty tons of slate down on his bedy. Grasping my mand, Haskell said: You will have to get away from here to night. He will be missed by nine o'clock, when the society meets. Got the surface as soon as it is dark. Bid Anna goodby, and get away at once. I will not be suspected. You will be killed to night! I you remain. Get out of the anthractic regions. I wentto the surface in the last car. Hastening from the shall to the house, I saw Annasianding at the gate waiting for me. She cheerfully asked: What makes you so late? I feared an accident in the mine. Before I could answer she ran into the house to prepare supper. I thoughtlessly followed. On my entering the room she saw blood on my hands and clothing. Anxious, alarmed, she asked if I was hurt. Assuring her that I was uningued! went the my room, washed, and out on my holiday clothes. Excitedly Anna looked at me wan I reclusted. suring her that I was uninjured. I went into my room, washed, and but on my holiday cothes. Excitedly Ahna looked at me when I rentered the kitchen, but said nothing until I had earn my surper. Then, standing in front of me, she clasped my hands, and looking into my eves, said: Tell me the truth, Have you had trouble with the Molly Maguires? I told the story briefly. Her mother had entered the kitchen, and, standing by Anna's side, heard all. Both women said: You must leave her instantly. You will be killed for this before morning if you stay. If you escape and can be found you will be brought back and convicted of murder by false testimony.

'Anna kent our money. She went to a little hole in a slab and drew out a roll of bills sufhanded itto me, saying: I thought we would have this to eart in our married life with but we cannot think of that now. Tears filled her eyes as she saw our bappiness passing away.

have this to start in our married life with but we cannot think of that now. Tears filled her eyes as she saw our happiness passing away. I divided the money, giving her two thirds. Then, thinking I heard wispering and light footsteps on the mountain side below the house. I passed out of the back door. Anna classed her arms around my neck, and whispering. Do not write, as the postmarks will beliay your whereabouts, kissed me and said. Mase haste, my love, and turning, entered the house and closed the door belind her. I sprang lightly over the vine-clad fence and was in the forest. I walked over the mountains, and by daybreak was at a ratifoud flag station. I flagged the first train that passed, got on, went to Harrisburg, and from there direct to Leavenworth. From there I wrote to Anna, saying mail could not tell her whose to write to me, even it she dared, but that as soon as the power of the Molly Magnires was broken I wond return to her. I joined a part of miners and west to Montana with them. I made a forsume in the Little Blackfoot dury ors. My comrade in mining on this guich was a Massouriam, a gentleman. When he returned East I gave him money and a letter to deliver to Anna. He returned the letter and money to be saying he could not find Anna. I engaged in quartz mining, and lad great success. Lears bassed by and I drutted up and down the Bookey Mountains, making money out of every wine-I bought. I finally drived into the xan was over, I started on my return at once, Arriving at the vinage, I tomin only a lew control and blackened ruins of the house where my appless days had been passed. The miner's I knew when I worked in the mine had left the works. The keeper of the snicod where I had first met Donavan was in rail, under sentence of death. I mad an interview with him. In the presence of death he had softened a intie, and probably unered the truth. He told methat daily for two years a young gir had asked for Anna Carter's mail. The society got the letter I wrote from Lewten worth. After waiting two years and not hearing further from me, and bettering that Anna hearing further from me, and bettering that Anna hearing for me, they, in revenge, burned her house. Her mother and while were burned to death. Anna cit the town after the lawerin, and had Mony Magnires not doubting that she was going to you me, had one of their men lottow her to New York. There he lost sight of her. I gave up at no possof linding her, and returned to the san Juan. I do not supposed stail ever see her again. The thought that she may be an awant, that she may be seen, that she is sowly wearing her life out waiting for me and the grown for I have the start. There was not a standow of doubt of the girls constantly. Watson sat sient in his chair. There was not a standow of doubt of the girls constantly in the inext mering I found him in a high state of excitement, that he valley strove to conceal. He was exceedingly restless during the next day. At the hotel the lexit mering it found him in a high state of excitement, that he valley strove to conceal. He was exceedingly restless during the next day, and the next mering it found him in a high state of excitement, that he valley strove to conceal. He was exceedingly restless during the next day in the institution of the girls constantly. We have an about our leep last high. I am her you and I looked had long the past high. I am her you and irritable. ing at the vinage, I tound only a few coand blackened ruins of the house wher

drikking. Meeting you all the trained protects to act the past about the trained protects to act the past about the trained post steep as thight. Let us walk?

There had been a shart change in the temperature. The streets of Leadwille ware white with men's faces. On couning to the main street weak at a millulance showly moving up the fifth. Watson spoke to the driver, saying. Have you patients for the heapitar?

It have no an action cases of pretunction. The near shout, watson said: Let us go to the ossibility. I have not been here six weeks and, for my sharm be it said, I have not been near the heapital nor given it a dolar. I will go up now and make allegar. I will go up now and make allegar. I will go up now and make allegar. There were many who would never how the house alive in one ward were many plants and vines growing in pots and the caus. This ward was serundously near and sweet. There were many thought not said the cause the formal of the cause of a mental part of the past of t compressed and his manifes were com-and quivering. His thost heaved random-tion directing pulses through his wrist are against my need. The sick man turned in bed. I saw the potential cox flat from the and one of angry fear take its place. They dimeyes of these is man flames with the dis-iess courage of the American militer a-guared at the specific standing motivious a foot of his bed. The woman security has be-ing of hir nation, ground up and winstarted at the abette standing modicious at the foot of his bed. The worns, seeing the leafs in the large of her patient, spring the patient where the parties of the bossel at Warson. The bossel left her face, largely a opened wider, her lips slightly parted. She slood liftedly for an instant, then wavered as if about to fail. Watson sprang to her side, and, suspecting for with the arms, drew her to his breast. She recovered and struggled weakly to free herself. Closer and observable was the model of the side of the She declined to be led into a talk with a stranger.

Pinally she picked up her water backet and walked irresolutor along the path to the house.

I filled my pipe, and sat smoking and looking at the huse scene below me. I wished I could along the path to the house into the opening that led to my pipe. SOME NEW BOOKS.

If there is any branch of history regarding which the work of popular exposition has been heretofore neglected, it is the record of Saracen civilization. Of the remarkable monarchy which flourished in Spain under an offshoot of the Ommyad family, no adequate account has been given in English, although, we believe a translation of Conde's work was at one time published in London. Conde's book, however, was rather compilation of excerpts from Arabic manuscripts than a digested, thoughtful narrative. As to the Abbassid Caliphs, under whom Arab civilization culminated in the East, the most exhaustive and authoritative description is that written by Prof. Gustav Well of Heidelberg, but this, so far as we know, has not been reproduced in English. The result is that about his large and important theme the majority of cultivated readers know literally nothing beyoud a few dates, and the fragmentary data supplied by Gibbon's cursory allusions and the more or less apocryphal illustrations of social structure and manners offered by the Arabian Nights." It is thus a real want which is partly met by Mr. E. H. PALMER, one of the professors of Arabic at the University of Cambridge, in his sketch of Haroun Al Raschid. which forms the latest addition to the series of biographies now publishing by the Putnams. under the collective title of "The New Plutarch. Prof. Palmer has here undertaken to outline the real character of the powerful sovereign, with whose name or idealgod or mythical traits, as portrayed by Arabic or Persian tale weavers, we are all familiar. Inasmuch as the memoir proper is preceded by an account of the rise and growth f the Moslem Empire and of the events which took place in the century and a half following the Hegira, this book constitutes a useful introduction to the whole subject of Mohammedan history, considered from the point of view of the ripest Oriental scholarship. Touching, however, the initial question, over which the author is constrained to pass somewhat hurriedly, viz., What was the intellectual, moral, and social condition of the Arab tribes at the ime when Mohammed planted in them the impulse to conquest? the reader will find this work happily supplemented by Lady Anne Blunt's account of the Bedouins of the Euphrates, in whom the primitive type of the Arab character survives apparently unchanged. One of the most important points brought out n Prof. Palmer's introduction is the precise

origin of the dispute between the Sunnites and Shiftes which, since the death of the Prophet, has divided the Mohammedan world. All, it will be remembered, was not only the nephew, but also the husband of Mohammed's youngest daughter. Fatima. He was undoubtedly the lawful successor, but he was thrice passed over, viz., in favor of Abu Bekr and Omar, both athers-in-law of the Prophet, but unrelated in blood, and of Othman, a very distant relative. On the third occasion All would probably have been chosen, but for reasons which are distincily specified, and which it is of capital moment to bear in mind. Certain of his opinions being known. All was required as a cordition precedent to covenant that he would govern ecording to the Koran and the "Traditions. The Prophet's nephew was perfectly willing to govern according to the Koran, but refused to be bound by what he termed the Sunna or Traditions of the Eiders. Here we have contemporaneous evidence that the supplementary rules and comments by which the orthodox doctors of the law explain, distort, or even nullify the text of the Koran are not, as the Sunnite sect pretends, composed of the personal sayings of Mohammed, but represent the traditional legal wisdom of Arabia which has received the sanction of Mohammed's name. Thus Ali's reply contained the whole gist of the dispute etween Shiah and Sunni. The Persian schis matic recognizes as orthodox the first three Calipha and the fifth Caliph, Ali, who finally obtained a brief lease of power, but he rejects as meltimate the election of Othman, and repudiates the authority of his Ommyad and bbassid successors. As regards their theoorient attitude, the Persians were doubtless nuen influenced by the dualism of the Magian or Zoroastrian religion, which had been revived under the Sassanians, and was firmly established at the epoch of the Moslem invastor Instinctively perceiving their own advantage in the view taken by All, the Persians consented to accept the Koran, whose legal code is vague at of the unity of God-which, to a large extent the Persians in practice have refined away. On the other hand, they have always refused to recognize the Sunna or Traditions. which would have hampered them at every sten with ordinances and ceremonies alien to

their nature and national traditions. The other fact, not generally known, but on which Prof. Palmer has tiwelt with proper which overthrew the Ommyad dynasty (A. D. [46.) This was popularly regarded as a retriout on inflicted upon All's murderers, and was practically a victory of Persian over Arab. The first Abbassid Caliph owed his success to a snown as the Khorassani. With the accession this dynasty. Persian influence became minant in the Eastern Caliphate, and notwithstanding some brief intermissions caused by the realousy of the old Arab families, long emained a controlling force at Bagdad. flection upon this fact and its inevitable onsequences helps us to understand the achism which now occurred in the Osmyad Caliphate in Spain by Abderrahman, a survivor of the dislodged and nearly exterminated dynasty. The influence exercised by the supplied the strongest motive to the Arab conuporal and apiritual sovereignty in the West. Having taken this ductaive step, however, they were compelled in their turn to grant large privileges to the conquered Visigoths, and in forces to which, under other circumstances, word, the bloody revolution which culmins in the establishment of the Abbassids at Bagdad. and of an Ommyad line at Cordova, marks the ellone of the specific Arab type by the infusion f Person and Gothic elements which gave the vital impulse to Saracen civilization.

This is, in a word, the key to those remarkde achievements in science, literature, and althe arts of social life which distinguish the golden age of Mohammedan history. Their ivilization was Arran, not Semitic; it was in strictest sense a survival, not an independent creation. This truth, which most writers on the subject fail to discern or to enforce. Prof. Paimer has been careful to keep lesare the reader's eye. It did not enter within the scope of his inquiry to trace the course of things in Spain, but as regards the East he points out that it was only after the aid of Greeks and Porstans was called in to organize and govern that the descri warriors began adapt themselves to the civilization around them. Then it was that arts. science, and literature began, under Moslem rule, to medime the place which that had occupied under Sassanian and Bygaptine sovereigns. Prof. Palmer insists. however that none of these blessings owe more to the Archa than the permission to vist, and that the raurvival was due solely to Persian and Greek influence. To what extent the student but barbarous Calipba during the first year of the empire left provincial adminitration in native hands, may be inferred from the circumstance that, for some time, Greek was the language in which the official acts of he Arab rulers were recorded. Subsequently Persian became the official language, and it as not until the rough of Abd-el-Melik that it was displaced by Arabic. Under the Abbaseigs. Persian seems to have been spoken at court interest. and in cultivated circles quite as exten-

was the ascendancy of Persians over and birds, Mr. Wallace defines the significance supported by reference to the existing differcertain princes of this house that their indifference and even hostility to the religion of Islam vas openly displayed. The Barmecole family. that became so powerful under Haroun, was of Persian origin, and strongly inclined toward the Shiah beresy. Persian artists designed and decorated the mosques and palaces; it was the gardens of Shiraz, and not the rude rocks of the Desert, that suggested the beautiful forms of racery we are accustomed to call Arabesque The germinal force which perfected the Arabic ongue, and made it the medium of a voluminous and interesting literature, must be sought n those translations which were made under the Abbassid princes, and which reproduced the Avesta and the Pahlavi writings of Persia, as well as the philosophy and science of India in Greece, In fine, the Saracenic civilization may be said to have owed everything to its Hellenic, Iranian, and Sanscrit constituents, except the majestic conception of monothelsm and the incomparable virility and ethical simplicity

of the Arab character. The greater part of Prof. Palmer's book is devoted, as we have said, to portraying the real traits of the fifth Abbassid Caliph, known as Aaron the Orthodox, or Haroup at Raschid. He has added, however, an entertaining chapter in which, under the descriptive title of the Callph of Legend," he has collected from Oriental sources a large number of anecdotes. He has refrained from inserting many of the famillar witticisms attributed to Alraschid, and reproduces for the most part only such stories as have been handed down on trustworthy authority, and throw some light on the Caliph's personality.

In summing up the character of the man

whom he has sought to bring out of the mists if legend into the daylight of history, the nuhor shows ample cause for denying to Haroun his time-honored epithet of "Good," but is carcely disposed to repudiate his claim to the title of "Great." Prof. Palmer considers that he was a man of remarkable intellect and strong will, which, even had he been born in a humble position, must have raised him to eminence The eloquence and impetuosity of his discourse, as shown in those speeches of his which have been preserved, were noteworthy even for a time when grace and fluency of language were zealously cultivated. That these speeches are genuine the author thinks is dom nstrated by the fact that, though related by different persons, the style is identical in thom all. In his private life, Haroun showed many indications of a loyal and affectionate disposition, but the preposterous position in which he was placed tended irresistibly to crush all human feelings in him. We are reninded that he inherited what was practically the empire of the civilized world; that in addition to his vast temporal authority, he was the recognized successor and kinsman of God's there was not, and could not be, a more grand, important, or worshipful being in the world than himself. That such a man should not be spoiled, that such absolute despotism, at once material and spiritual, should not lead to acts of arbitrary injusall feelings of responsibility could be possessed the nature of human events. He was spoilt, he was a bloodthirsty despot, he was a debauchee; but he was also an energetic ruler. He devoutly performed the duties of his religion, and he atrove his utmost to increase or at least preserve intact the splendlid inheritance that had been handed down to him. But if, in carrying out any of these views, a subject's life were lost or an enemy's country devastated, he thought no more of it than does the owner of a palace who bids his menials sweep away a spider's web.

## Wallace's Island Life.

One of the most substantial contributions o physical science since Darwin's "Origin of pecies" is now offered us by Mr. A. R. Wallace in his Island Life. (Harpers). This capacions ret carefully winnowed and thoroughly digested work contains the results of four years additional thought and research within the general lines laid down in his previous treatise on the geographical distribution of animals. The author has here aimed to reconcile with the hypothesis of evolution the awkward facts presented by the topographical dispersal and se gregation of life, and, in order to bring his task within practical bounds, he has confined his inquiry to the phenomens and causes of insular faunas and floras. For the treatment nd incomplete, and among whose dogmas of specific problems in geographical disthere sout one uncompromising affirmation- tribution. like those exhibited by such unconstant islands on Calabas and Zealand, we must refer the reader to the book itself. We would merely indicate how much advance has been effected in the method of solution through the establishment, by Mr. Wallace, of a number of preliminary doctrines for principles. Among the most important of these postulates are those which predicate the former wide extension of all life groups now discontinemphasis, is the large role which Shiite and uous as being a necessary result of evolution.

Persian disaffection played in the revolution which assert the permanence of the great features of the distribution of land and water on the earth's surface, and which define the nature and frequency of citmatal changes throughout geological time. The evidence for these and cognate or ancillary affirmations occupies a large part of the volume, and its general pur-ertain, was probably Persian, since he was appreciate the difficulties heretofore encountered by the evolutionary theory. Wide as the field covered by Mr. Wallace's in-

quiry seems, this whole work is really the de-

and its application to the solution of a number

of biological problems. That hypothesis, stated

in his own words, is briefly that the distribu-

velopment of a clear and definite hypothesis

ion of the various species and groups of living Moslem world through the establishment of an things over the earth's surface, their aggregation in definite assemblages within certain areas, are the direct outcome of a complex set of causes which may be distinguished as " biologdetested Persians over the Abbassid usurpers | ical" and " physical." The biological causes cuppled the strongest motive to the Arab conquerous of Spain for setting up an independent | stant tendency of all organisms to increase in numbers and to occupy a broad area and their various powers of dispersion and migration, through which when unchecked, they are enabled to spread widely way gave play to refining and civilizing over the globe. We have, in the second place those laws of evolution and extinction which her might have been long intractable. In a determine the manner in which groups of organtsins arise and grow, reach their maximum. and then dwindle away, often breaking up into separate portions, which long survive in observed causes also are of two kinds. In the first category fall the geographical the arctic regions, he will be quite unable to dechanges, which, at one time, isolate a whole fauna and flora, so lat another time lead to their of climate which have occurred throughout past dispersal and intermixture with adjacent ages and will thus be left without a most imfaunas and floras; and in connection with this topic the author has aimed to define the precise | ailes in the dispersal of animals and plants. scope and character of these changes, and to determine the vexed question of the general stability or instability of continents and oceans. It was, in the second place incumpent on him to ascertain the exact nature, extent, and frequency of three changes of climate which have occurred in various the two which alone seem tenable, endeavies parts of the earth, because such changes are among the most powerful agents in causing the | adopting generally Dr. Croll's views as to the dispersion and extinction of plants and animals. Hence the importance attached to the question of glacial errors and geological climates generally, as well as of their causes. which are here investigated at length with the aid of the most recent researches of geologists, shows by a variety of evidence that without physicists, and explorers. These various inquiries lead on to an investigation of the mode | ice. From these facts and principles the imformation of stratified deposits, with a view to fix within some limits the probable age of able rate of development of the organic world, have generally been thought necessary. Of all these facts and theories, which it is the object of came a most whosly buried in snow and ice, as the first part of this work to establish, the auther has given a singularly lucid exposition. which the general reader, unfamiliar with scientific inquiries, can follow with ease and

of the phrase "areas of distribution," as ap-plied to species, genera, and families, and illusates the subject by maps, exhibiting the pecu liarities of dispersal on the part of some wellknown groups of birds; he follows them over the whole ages they into hit and they obtains a foundation for the establishment of "zoological egions," and a clear insight into the specific character of such regions, as distinct from the usual geographical divisions of the globe. The facts thus far established are then shown to be necessary results of the "law of evolution." The nature and amount of "variation" are exchited by a number of curious examples; the origin, growth, and deeny of species and genera are traced; and all the curious phenomena of isolated groups and discontinuous generic and specific areas are shown to follow as logical | ical condition of the northern hemisphere at consequences of the evolutionary hypothesis. It must always, in fact, be borne in mind that the theory of evolution absolutely necessitutes the former existence of a whole series of to reach the arctic seas by several chapextinct genera, filling up the gaps between the nels; and, adopting Dr. Croll's views a isolated genera, which, in many cases, now to the enormous quantity of heat that alone exist; while it is almost an axiom of would thus be conveyed northward, it is natural selection that such numerous forms of one type could only have been developed in a arctic climates of certain eras are amply aswide area, and under varied conditions, implying a great lapse of time. Proofs of former continuity are incessantly being obtained by the discovery of ailled extinct forms in intervening lands; but the extreme imperfection of the geological record, as regards land animals. renders it, in our author's radgment, unlikely that this proof will be forthcoming in the majority of cases. The notion that if such animals ever existed their remains would certainly be found, is a superstition which, notwithstanding the efforts of Lyell and Darwin, still largely prevails among naturalists. But Mr. Wallace thinks that, until it is got rid of, no true notions of the former distribution of life upon the earth

The next subject investigated is the means by

which the various groups of animals are en-

can be attained.

abled to overcome the natural barriers which often seem to limit them to very restricted areas. Mr. Wallace next inquires how far these barriers themselves are liable to be altered or abolished, and what are the exact nature and amount of the changes in sea and land which our earth has undergone in past times. As this question of the permanence of our existing continents throughout the past lies at the root of all inquiries into the changes of the earth and its inhabitants, and as it is completely ignored by many writers, including some naturalists of sinence, it may be well to summarize the va rious kinds of evidence which in our author's opinion, go to establish it. We know as a fact that all sedimentary deposits have been formed under water, but we also know that they were largely formed in lakes, or inland seas, or near he coasts of continents or great islands, and own vicegerent on earth; that, in a word, that deposits uniform in character, and more than 150 or 200 miles wide, were rarely, if ever, formed at the same time. further we go from the land the less rapidly deposition takes place; hence the great bulk of the strata must have been formed near land. Some deposits are, it is true, contice, that such unlimited power and absence of | tinually forming in the midst of the great oceans; but these are chiefly organic and inwithout unlimited indulgence, was scarcely in | crease very slowly, and there is no proof that any part of the series of known geological formations exactly resembles them. Chalk, which is still believed to be such a deposit by many naturalists, has been shown by its contained fossils to be-instead of an exact equivalent of the so-called globigerina coze now forming in mid-Atlantic -- a comparatively shallowwater formation, that is, one formed at a depth measured by hundreds rather than by thousands of fathoms. The nature, too, of the formations composing all our continents proves the continuity of those continents. Everywhere we find clearly marked shore and estuarine deposits showing that every part of the existing land has in turn been on the seashere, and we also find in all periods lacustrine formations of considerable extent. with remains of plants and land animals, demoustrating the existence of continents or exten sive lands, in which such lakes or estuaries could be formed. These lacustrine deposits can be traced back through every period from he newer tertiary to the Devonian and Cambrian, and in every continent which has been geologically explored, and thus complete the proof that our continents, so far as their grand essential features are concerned, have been in existence under ever changing superficial forms throughout the whole of that enormous lapse of time. It may here be noted that so weighty an authority as Prof. Geikie entirely concurs in Mr. Wallace's conclusion that the present land of the globe, though made up in great measure of marine formations, has never lain under the deep sea, but that its site must always have been near land, even its thick marine limestones being the deposits of comparatively there would seem to be also a great weight of evidence in favor of their permanence and stability. In addition to their enermous depth and great extent, and the circumstan e that the deposits now forming in them are distinct from anything found upon the land's surface, we have the extraordinary fact that the countiess islands scattered over their whole area (with one or two exceptions only) never contain any palaozoie or secondary rocks-that is, have not preserved any fragments of the conjectural aucient continents, no of the deposits which must have resulted from eir denutation storing the whole period of their existence. The exceptions are New Zealand and the Seychelies Islands, both situated near existing continental masses, leaving almost the whole of the vast areas of the Atlantic. Pacific, Indian, and Southern Oceans without a solitary relic of the great islands or continents. sunk beneath their waves.

supposed by some fanciful geologists to have After thus affirming the general stability of the great oceans and chief land areas throughout geological time, Mr. Wallace approaches the consideration of another set of changesthose of climate-which have probably been agents of the first importance in modifying the specific forms, as well as the distribution of animals. Here again the author finds himself in the midst of flerce controversies. The occurrence of a recent glacial epoch of great severity in the northern hemisphere is now universally admitted, but the causes which brought it on are matters of dispute. Unless, however, the student of biological distribution can arrive at these causes, as well as at those regions very remote from one another. The | which produced at a comparatively late epoch | the equally well demonstrated mild elimate in termine the nature and amount of the changes portant clue to the explanation of many anom Wallace has accordingly devoted three chapters to a full investigation of this question. After giving a sketch of such salient facts as render the phenomena of the glacial epoch clear and intelligible, he reviews the various suggested explanations, and taking up determine the true principles of each. cause of the glacial epoch, Mr. Wallace introduces certain limitations and medifications. He points out, for instance with unusual precision, the very different of one water in the inquist and in the sould state and high land there can be no permanent snow and portant conclusion is reached that astronomical revolutions -v z. the alternate planes of processearth, and also to an estimate of the prob- steneaux ngine winter of each tent specieto be in aphalt a and peritoden each 1955 a yearsboth of which processes are shown to involve | would produce a courpers change of chinate in all likelihood periods of time less vast than | only where a country was partially snoweled. On the other hand, whenever a large area bewas certainly the case with northern Europe during the glacust epoch, then the glacust confittions would be continued and perhaps, even atensified when the sun approached marest to the earth in winter, instead of there being at any have been longer, because the reading Beginning with simple and familiar facts re- that time, as Dr. Croll maintains, an almost of the organism under changes of the environsively as was Arabic; indeed, such lating to British and European quadrupeds perpetual spring. Mr. Wallace's conclusion is

ces between the climates of the northern and southern hemispheres, and by what is known to have occurred during the last glacial epoch; and it is snown to be in harmony with the geological evidence as to interglacial mild periods.

Discussing next the evidence for glacial pochs, in earlier times, the author shows that Dr. Croli's views are opposed by a vast body of facts, and that the geological evidence irresist ibly prompts the inference that during a large portion of the secondary and tertiary periods uninterrupted warm climates prevailed in the north temperate zone, and so far ameliorated the climate of the arctic regions as to admit of the growth of a luxuriant vegetation in the highest latitudes yet explored. The geograph. those periods is then investigated, and it is shown to have been such as to admit the warm tropical waters freely to penetrate the land, and maintained by the author that the mild counted for. With such favorable geo-graphical conditions, it is argued that changes of the earth's eccentricity, and in the phases of precession, would have no other effect than to cause greater differ ences of temperature between summer and winter. Contrariwise, wherever there was a considerable extent of very lofty mountains the snow line would be lowered, and the snow collecting area being thus largely increased. considerable amount of glaciation might ensue. Thus might be explained the presence of enor mous fce-borne rocks, in eocene and micene times, within central Europe, while, at the vary same period, all the surrounding country an-

joyed a tropical or sub-tropical climate.

The general outcome of Mr. Wallace's researches and speculations in this specific direction is that geographical conditions are the primary causes of great changes of climate, and that the radically different distribution of land and sea in the northern and southern hemispheres has generally led to great diversity of climate in the arctic and antarctic regions. The form and arrangement of the continent are shown to be such as to favor the transfer of warm oceanic currents to the north, far in excess of those which move toward the south and whenever these currents had free passage through the northern land masses to the polar area, a mild climate must have prevailed over the whole northern hemisphere. It is only in very recent times that the great northern continents have become so completely consolidated as they now are, thus shutting out the warm water from their interiors, and rendering possible a widespread and intense glacial epoch. The author is of opinion that this great climatic change was actually brought about by the high eccentricity which occurred about 200,000 years ago, when, as astronomers calculate, the difference between the distances of the earth from the eun in aphelion and perihelion had increased to ten and a quarter or ten and a half millions of miles. Mr. Wallace thinks it is doubtful if a similar giaciation in equally low latitudes could be produced by means of any such geographical combinations as are now presented on the earth's surface without the concurrence of a correspondingly high eccentricity. It is submitted that a survey of the present condition of the earth supports this view; for though we have enormous mountain ranges in every latitude, there is at present no glaciated country south of Greenland in N. lat, 61°. But directly we go back a very short period we find the superficial evidences of glaciation, to an enormous extent over threefourths of the globe. In the Alps and Pyreness in the British isles and Scandinavia, in Spain and the Atlas, in the Caucasus and the Rim. alaysa, in Eastern North America and wester the Rocky Mountains, in the Andes, in the mountains of Brazil, in South Africa, and it New Zealand, huge moraines and other unmis takable ice marks attest the universal descent of the snow line for several thousand feet be low its present level. Mr. Wallace insists that if we reject the influence of high eccentricitys the cause of this almost universal glaciation. we must postulate a general elevation of all these mountains about the same time for the close similarity in the state of preservation of the ice marks and the known activity of denudation as a destroying agent forbid the idea that they belong to widely separated epochs. It has indeed been suggested that denudation alone has lowered these mountainsso much during the quaternary enoch that the were previously of sufficient beight to accoun for the glaciation of all of them. But this in our author's judgment hardly needs refutation. It is clear, be thinks, that depudation could not at the same time, have removed some thou shallow water. On the side of the openies sands of feet of rock from many hundreds of square miles of lofty snow-collecting platents, and yet have left mornings and blocks, and even glacial strice undisturbed and undefacel in the slopes and in the valleys of these same mountains. It will of course, be observed that the theory of geological climates set forth in Mr. Wallace's

volume, while founded on Dr. Croll's researches, differs from all that have yet been made public in clearly tracing out the comparaive influence of geographical and astronomi cal revolutions-in showing that while the former have been the chief if not the exclusive causes of the long-continued mild climates of the arctic regions, the concurrence of the latter has been essential to the productions glacial epochs in the temperate zones as well as of those local glaciations in low latitudes of which there is such an abundance of evidence. It would seem that Mr. Wallace's theory should strongly commend itself to geologists, since it affirms the direct dependence of climate on physical processes, guided and modified by those very hanges in the earth's surface which geology alone can trace out. It is in manifest accord with the most recent teachings of geological science as to the gradual and progressive days opment of the earth's crust from the rudimentary ormations of the azoicage, and it lends support to the view that no important departure from the great trunk lines of elevation and de pression originally marked out on the earth's surface have ever taken place. It also shows us how important an agent in the product of of a habitable globe, with comparatively smi extremes of climates over its whole area is the great disproportion between the extent of the land and the water surfaces. We are this in! to see that what are usually regarded as geographical anomalies—the disproportion nd and water, the gathering of the landmain's into one hemisphere, and the singular arrang ment of the land in three great southward pointing masses are really face of the greate significance, since it is to these very anomales that the universal spread of vegetation and the a taptability of so large a pertion of the earth's surface for human habitation are directly do. All the authorits previously discussed into use Mr. Wallace to a final difficulty, which I atherto been considered a very furi earth, as deduced from physical consideration

does not afford sufficient time either forth geological or the organic changes of which we have evidence. Geologists, it will ered, community dwe committee oriest the processes of updesays and a call t the denudation of the cartics surface of the formation of new elects. On the other hand, upon the theory of devi-orment as expounded by Mr. Parwit, I variation and modification of creaming these den a very slow process, and has been ensidered to exact an even ges than might satisfy the requirements plivsical geology alone.

Thus, if the time since the Cambrian epoch s correctly estimated by Sciences Lye we bundred millions of years, the date of the ommencement of life according to B dellogists cannot be much less than for ired thousand, while it has a ment is believed to have been less active in ion